Pteroclididae [# 485-492]	2 (0)	9 (1)
Columbidae [# 493-544b]	7 (0)	35 (9)
PSITTACIFORMES	2 (0)	15 (7)
Psittacidae [# 545-568]	2 (0)	15 (7)
CUCULIFORMES	9 (0)	24 (7)
Cuculidae [# 569-605]	9 (0)	24 (7)
STRIGIFORMES	13 (1)	35 (9)
Strigidae [# 606-665]	13 (1)	35 (9)
CAPRIMULGIFORMES	3 (0)	11 (3)
Podargidae [# 666-667]	1 (0)	2 (1)
Caprimulgidae [# 668-682]	2 (0)	9 (2)
APODIFORMES	7 (0)	19 (4)
Apodidae [# 683-709]	7 (0)	19 (4)
TROGONIFORMES	1 (0)	3 (1)
Trogonidae [# 710-716]	1 (0)	3 (1)
CORACIIFORMES	16 (1)	33 (5)
Alcedinidae [# 717-743]	6 (0)	13 (0)
Meropidae [# 744-753]	2 (0)	6 (0)
Coraciidae [# 754-762]	2 (0)	3 (0)
Upupidae [# 763-766]	1 (0)	1 (0)
Bucerotidae [# 767-776]	5 (1)	10 (5)
PICIFORMES	16 (0)	50 (18)
Capitonidae [# 777-792]	1 (0)	11 (5)
Indicatoridae [# 793-795]	1 (0)	1 (1)
Picidae [# 796-863]	14 (0)	38 (12)
PASSERIFORMES	189 (8)	780 (185)
Eurylaimidae [# 864-865]	2 (0)	2 (0)
Pittidae [# 866-871]	1 (0)	5 (1)
Alaudidae [# 872-909]	9 (0)	24 (8)
Hirundinidae [# 910-932]	3 (0)	17 (3)
Laniidae [# 933-951]	1 (0)	14 (1)
Oriolidae [# 952-961]	1 (0)	5 (0)
Dicruridae [# 962-981]	1 (0)	11 (3)
Artamidae [# 982-983]	1 (0)	2 (0)
Sturnidae [# 984-1019]	6 (1)	21 (8)
Corvidae [# 1020-1061]	10 (0)	28 (6)
Bombycillidae [# 1062-1063]	2 (0)	2 (0)
Campephagidae [# 1064-1096]	5 (0)	17 (3)
Irenidae [# 1097-1110]	3 (0)	6 (1)
Pycnonotidae [# 1111-1151]	7 (0)	23 (10)
Muscicapidae [# 1152-1768]	90 (6)	396 (101)
Troglodytidae [# 1769-1771]	1 (0)	1 (0)
Cinclidae [# 1772-1776]	1 (0)	2 (0)
Prunellidae [# 1777-1778]	1 (0)	9 (0)
Paridae [# 1789-1823]	6 (0)	25 (9)
Sittidae [# 1824-1841]	3 (0)	11 (3)
Certhiidae [# 1842-1851]	1 (0)	4 (1)
Motacillidae [# 1852-1891]	3 (0)	31 (3)
Dicaeidae [# 1892-1905]	1 (0)	11 (4)
Nectariniidae [# 1906-1932]	4 (0)	17 (5)
Zosteropidae [# 1933-1937]	1 (0)	2 (1)
Passeridae [# 1938-1978a]	6 (0)	29 (8)
Fringillidae [# 1979-2040]	16 (1)	46 (5)
Emberizidae [# 2041-2060]	3 (0)	19 (1)

NON-PASSERIFORMES: Orders = 19 [+ 1], Families = 51 [+ 1], Subfamilies = 7, Genera = 247 (8 endemic), Species = 634 (112)
PASSERIFORMES: Order = 1, Families = 28, Subfamilies = 20, Genera = 189 (8), Species = 780 (185)
AVES OF INDIAN REGION: Orders = 20 [+ 1], Families = 79 [+ 1], Subfamilies = 27, Genera = 436 (16), Species = 1,414 (297)

Addenda: **Letter # 31**—Page 4, Text para 1, Line 4 should have a closing parenthesis after "Illiger"; and para 4 ending should continue with the following text:

"The Nectarinidae is a typical 'Afro-Oriental' family (except most of the Sahara—Arabian deserts and north-easternmost China, Hainan and Formosa), extending from Africa and Madagascar and the Indian Ocean islands to New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and the extreme north of the Cape York penisnula of northern Australia. These are appropriately named "Sunbirds" as they are predominantly tropical, sun-loving species, visiting flowers for sustenance and also partaking of fruit, insects and spiders to supplement their nectarine diet. The Indian region has 15 resident species of Sunbirds (*Anthreptes* Swainson, *Nectarinia* Illiger, and *Aethopyga* Cabanis), of which 5 are endemic here—the Purple-rumped, Sykes' and Loten's Sunbirds (*Nectarinia zeylonica*, *N. minima*, *N. lotenia*), the Sahyadris and Hume's Sunbirds (*Aethopyga vigorsii* and *A. nicobarica*). There are also 2 species of Spiderhunters in the genus *Arachnothera* Temminck".

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BIRD-*WORD*: A BIRDWATCHER'S LEXICON

Source: Peter Weaver's Birdwatcher's Dictionary © 1981 by Peter Weaver.

Atrophy Reduction in size of an organ as a result of lack of use. In the course of evolution, for example, the legs and feet of swifts (family Apodidae) have become atrophied as their lifestyle has become more aerial.

Attendance The time spent by breeding birds at the nest or colony. There is a pattern of attendance through the day, such patterns being of particular interest in cases where the birds feed at some distance from the nest, as with some types of seabird.

Auricular Of the ear.

Australasian (Region) *See* zoogeographical region. [One of the six geographical divisions of the world devised for the study of the distribution of land animals, also called 'faunal regions'. They consist of the palearctic, the Nearctic (North America), the Neotropical (South America), the Afrotropical (formerly 'Ethiopean') (Africa south of the Sahara), the Oriental (Asia south of the Himalayas) and the Australasian (Australia, New Zealand and nearby islands). Antarctica forms an additional region.]

Autecology *See* ecology. [The study of the relationships between the living organism and all aspects of its environment. If the ecological relationships involving a single species or group are being treated, the study is called 'autecology'. If a complete ecosystem is being studied, it is called 'synecology'.]

Autolycism Use of the opportunities provided by the activities of another animal, without the bird becoming a parasite or developing a commensal relationship. Examples include birds using buildings for nesting, or feeding on soil animals in an arable field, in both cases making use of human activities.

Axilla The 'arm-pit' of a bird, where the underwing joins the body. The feathers of this region are called the 'axillaries', and in a few species their colour can be an aid to identification, for example, black in the case of the Grey Plover Pluvialis squatarola.

Axillary (feather) *See* axilla.